HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Prostate Gland, Stone in the Biadder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Discases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and

Droppical Swellings. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other prepara-tion, as in Oblorosis or Retention, Pregularities, painfulness or sup-gression of customary evaluations, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of whether arising from habits of dissipation, improdencies, or in the

> HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs srising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposures, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copatha and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

to all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more airengthening than any of the preparations of Burk or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions progue the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease, it is sure to affect the bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE: PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE:

We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID

EXTRACT EUCHU is composed of Buchn, Cubebs and Juniper

Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T.

HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in
the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most

coninent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States

Army, and is also in very genera use in State Hospitals and public

Santary Institutions throughout the land.

[Dr Kursan is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a

graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of

Mig. H. T. Helmandup—Deer Sir: In regard to the question saked

mass to my opinion shout Buchn. I would say that I have used and

me as to my opinion shout Bucha. I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do no, think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known Consively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kid-neys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted

by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Bucks—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, thecture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizent of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years experience or ght, I think, to give me the

yours. Tweeve years experience to gar.

clight to judge of its merits.

I value your Bucke for its effect on patients. I have cored with it, and seen cored with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen curse with any other Buche, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours 4.c.

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.

No. 149 Wood st. Phisburgh, Penn.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, HIGHLY CONCENTRATED. One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syri

it reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all Hill stores OF THE BLOOD, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the force is exceedingly small. From this fact, it is used in the United States Army Hospita's blic Senitary Institutions throughout the land.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, MO. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., (BELOW CHESTNUT.) SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Facts and Rumors at the Capitol.

Fresh Exhibitions of the President's Policy.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Consideration of Pension Bills by the Senate.

SETTLEMENT OF A CONTESTED ELECTION.

THE EQUALIZATION OF SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Debates on the Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 18, 1866, "POLICY."

The Johnson policy of getting centrel of the United States Senate by blocking the election of Senators by Republican State Legislatures, as successfully and villainously played in New-Jersey, and villainously imitated in Connecticut, is set down in the Copperhead programme here for repetition in New-Hampshire and in Vermont fully determined in the Johnson councils here upting influences to effect the election of supporters of the President, and to defeat or suspend in dead-locks men as radically and trustworthily Republican as are Daniel

Internal Revenue at Boston, a well known anti-Slavery man, and nominated a Washington clerk.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT CLERKS. Out of 160 clerks in the Post-Office Department, there are 40 Union soldiers, and no Rebels since the passage of the Congressional resolutions upon the subject. Gov. Dennison has appointed none but those who have served

The House made but comparatively little progress in the Tax bill to-day. The tobacco question was not reached, as was antici, ated, and may not now be reached before late on Monday afternoon.

A FEMALE DISLOYALIST IN OFFICE. Upon the recommendation of William M. Evarts, the President has appointed a young lady from Georgia to a clerkship in the Treasury Department, under the Controller. Her relatives were in the Rebel army, and she makes her disloyalty very obnoxious to her loyal associates

The receipts from customs from the four principal ports of the United States, for the week ending on the 17th inst., were as follows: New-York, \$2,419,455 60; Philadelphia, \$197,243 39; Baltimore, \$98,486 97; Boston,

During the discussion at the Alexandria Convention to held a clerkship in Washington before the war, which he resigned to go to Richmond, and served 12 months in the Rebel army. The incident was recited to illustrate that while Congress is striving to make treason a crime, the President, contrary to all his antecedents, is parading the act of rebellion as a very respectable, but injudicious un-

Grant's suggestion, will soon issue an order for the muster out of all the white volunteer organizations now in ser-

Reports received by Gen. Howard from all parts of the South represent that, notwithstanding the many impedi-ments in the road of the freedmen, they are getting along

well, and are conducting themselves in a manner to meet SCOVEL AGAIN.

This being Cabinet day very few were admitted to the White House, but among the favored few to whom the

doors swung open was James M. Scovel, who is here to hurry up some of his appointments previously asked for, and also to demand more. THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.

The Committee of Ways and Means, having broken up the monopoly in the lottery business, propose to impose a tax of at least ten per cent on this traffic. The Treasury Department, in order to examine into the frauds alleged to have been practiced in Ben Wood's Kentucky lotteries, have sent an agent to New-York to make thorough investi-

gation of them.

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER urging speedy action by Congress in the passage of bill for an increase of the Army, was favorably considered in the House Military Committee to-day.

CORRECTION. The types this morning made the interview of the Colorado Senators and the President take place on Sunday evening; it should have been on Tuesday evening.

APPOINTMENT. Robert P. Walker of Pennsylvania, has been contirmed Paymaster in the Regular Army, vice Whitehall,

FRENCHMEN AT ANNAPOLIS.

The French practice-ship Jean Bart, is now at Annapo-lis, with over a hundred midshipmen, who are there to witness the annual examination of our naval cadets.

Washington, Friday, May 18, 1898.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill to authorize the coinage of five-cent pieces, composed of copper and nickel. This coin is to be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of one dollar. There are to be no new issues of fractional notes of a less denomination than ten cents.

The President has also approved the bill providing that on and after the 16th inst. there shall be levied, collected and paid on all borses, nucles, cattle, sheep, hogs and other live animals imported from foreign countries, a duty of 20 per centum advalorem: provided that any such animals now bona fide owned by resident citizens of the United States, and now in any of the Provinces of British America, may be imported into the United States free of daty until the 27th of May.

The President has also approved the bill to allow to the Vice-Admiral a Secretary with the rank and sea pay and allowances of a Licutenaut in the Navy.

The President has also approved of Prussia and congratulating him on his escape from the hands of an assassin.

The President has also approved of the joint resolution relative to the United States Courts and Post-Offices in the City of New York. It provides that the Mayor and Postmaster of the City of New-York, the District-Attorney for the United States at New-York etty, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, and Jackson S. Schultz. Charles H. Russell and Moses Taylor, of New York etty, be appointed a commission to select a proper site for a building for a Post-Office and for the

Jackson S. Schultz. Cherles H. Russell and Moscs Taylor, of New York city, be appointed a commission to select a proper site for a building for a Post-Office and for the accommodation of the United States Courts in the City of New-York, and that the Commission report to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, at their earliest convenience, the selection upon which they or a majority of them may agree, and the price at which such site can be purchased by the Government for the purposes contemplated in this resolution. If a new site should be selected and if said report shall meet the approbation of the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, they shall communicate the same with such additional suggestions as they may think proper to Congress.

RECOGNITIONS.

The President has recognized Moritz Van Baumbach as

Consul for Saxony, in Milwaukee; and Antonio Maria de Zea as Consul of Spain, at Portland, Maine. CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

David Gould of New-Jersey, Consul at Leith, vice Niel McLechian recalled; G. H. Heap of Pennsylvania, Consul at Amsterdam, vice Jeseph E. Marks recauled: Hiram W. Hacali of Leroy, N. Y., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-ninth District of New-York; Alonzo Alden, Postmaster at Troy, N. Y., vice Thomas Clowes decased; James McGillett, Postmaster at Fond-du-lac, Wis.; John A. Clark of Illinoids, Surveyor-General for the Territory of New-Mexica.

The Senate also confirmed a large number of brevet appointments for gallant and mentorious services, among them the following:

pointments for gallant and meritorious services, among them the following:

To be Major-Generals by brevet: Brigadier-Generals Osborn, Green, Clay Smith, Henry A. Morrow, Conner. Tibbetts, James Wood, Ir. Mindall, Henry D. Washburn and Parsons. To be Brigadier-Generals by brevet: Colonels Rofus Scott, J. Fred. Pierson, James McQnade, George R. Myers, Theodore B. Gates, Thomas J. Stern, H. B. Morse of New-York; Cols. Ordway, F. W. Palfrey and Ansell D. Wass of Massachusetts; W. P. Robertson and William Hudson Lawrence of New Jorsey; Stackler and Mulholland of Pennsylvania; Doan, Lefevre, Martin, Hart, Langdon, Cranor, Houghton, Goodman, Whitbeek and Nettleton of Ohio; Engleman, Erskine, Wallace, Schmidt and Sheets of Illinots.

The Senate also confirmed about 75 captains to be majors by brevet, 40 lieutenant-colonels by brevet, also, a number of captains and first lieutenants by brevet.

by brevet.

A number of ex-volunteer soldiers, some of whom had served as lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains, were contirmed as second lieutenants in the regular service. THAT SERENADE.

The time has not yet been fixed for the serenade to President Johnson and the members of his Cabinet by the National Union Club, which was postponed from last

As the contract concerning the colonization of Lower California seems to be misunderstood, it may be of inter-est to state from edicial data, that Jacob P. Lease, with California seems to be misunderstood, it may be of interest to state from cilicial data, that Jacob P. Lease, with the indorsement of the local authorities, made a contract with the Merican Government for the colonization of some parts of Lower California. He was to receive the lands at the tariff prices, and to advance a certain sum of money as part payment, which it was agreed should be paid at San Francisco. This was afterward changed so that the money should be paid at New-York, and it was actually paid to Minister Romero. The Mexican Government therefore has sold some vacant lands, but not the sovereignty of the country. The provisions of the contract are besides very adventageous to Mexico.

ISSUE OF BONES.

The Secretary of the Tressury has issued to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, \$368,000 of six per cent bonds, being the amount due on the last section of 23 miles, which was accepted by the United States Commissioners last month. The road is now completed for 97 miles up the Kansas Valley, from the Missouri border to a point 380 miles west of St. Louis. The road will be open to Fort Riley, 420 miles from St. Louis, on the 15th of July.

SANTA ANNA.

Con. Santa Anna, and the supplementation of adherence, to the

Gen. Santa Anna's professions of adherence to the Liberal cause are believed by the friends of President Juarez in this city to be solely in the interest of the French, who, they say, are seeking to get up some combination by which, on the departure of Maximilian, a new Government, apparently Mexican, shall be made to appear, with which at reaty of peace can be concluded, recognizing the claims put forward by France, and the loans which have been raised for Maximilian. It is said these plans are fully known by President Juarez and the Liberal leaders in Mexico.

MR. BOWNING'S VIEWS.

George T. Downing, President of the Colored Delegation at Washington, has addressed a card to their friends in Congress against the report of the Committee on Reconstruction passed by the House on the 16th inst., and to be considered next week by the Senate. He says this report falls heavily on the hopes of the colored man, disappoints the expectations of the times, and altogether falls short of what the best interests of our country demand. Among other things, it is remarked that there is scarcely a member of the House who voted in favor of the proposition who does not believe that not only according to justice but in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and the principles on which the Government is based, the right of every citizen without regard to complexion to have a voice in the representation, with every other citizen, is unquestionable, and that there is nothing in the Constitution which forbids Congress securing this right unto every citizen.

The War Department has issued an order giving the details of officers for the ensuing two years or until further orders, as follows:

"From each regiment of cavalry and artillery three officers, from each of the for regiments of infantry two officers; from each of the nine new or three battalion regiments of infantry can officers. Not more than one one Captain will be detailed from each of the regiments of artiflery and cavalry and the 10 old infantry regiments, nor more than one Captain trom each battalion of the nine new regiments. Commanding departments in which their companies may be serving, the Superintendents will give the necessary orders accordingly. So far as practicable, the elections for the above details will be made of officers who have served longest in the field during the

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON. May 18, 1868.

Mr. Poland presented a petition for increased duty on foreign wool, which was referred to the Finance Committee. SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS.

Mr. Wade presented a petition for the exemption of savings banks deposits from the Revenue Tax, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Wadde presented a pention for the exemption of savings banks deposits from the Revenue Tax, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Schner presented the petition of colored citizens, asking that the second clause of the pending constitutional amendment be stricken out, and one substituted for it declaring that no Congressman from the South be allowed to sit in the House of Representatives who is not chosen by at least half of the loyal men of his district without regard to color. The petition was ordered to be printed.

TRIAL OF DAVIS.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition for the trial of Jefferson Davis by court-martial. Mr. Sumner, in presenting this petition, said: "I express no opinion on it, but now that the subject is before us, I will add that the trial of Jefferson Davis at the present time, by a jury at Richmond, will be one of those great comedies which will hereafter excite the derision of the world."

The petition was referred to the Military Committee.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE RERELLION.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to provide for the publication of the official history of the Rebellion, with an explanatory report of the Committee accompanying. It authorizes the appointment of a suitable editor for the proper revision of the official correspondence, telegrams, and other military papers connected with the war.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Wilson also reported without amendment the House joint resolution, relative to appointments to the Military Academy of the Unitd States.

CLERICAL.

Mr. Wilson, from the same Committee, reported favorably the joint resolution for the transfer of certain clerks to the office of the Quartermaster-General.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution authorizing the Ad-

MAIL PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution authorizing the Adjutant-General of Ohio to distribute through the mails, free of charge, certain medals voted to veteran soldiers by the Ohio Legislature.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and passed.

and passed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The House bills in relation to the metrical system of weights and measures were referred to a Special Committee of five on motion of Mr. Sumner.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN VIRGINIA.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate recede from its amendment to the bill to fix the time and place for holding United States Courts in Virginia. The amendment referred to was the striking out of a provision authorizing the Chief Justice to call extra sessions of the Court. The Senate receded and the bill was passed. It awaits the President's signature.

RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. NORTON called up a bill to authorize the Winons and St. Peter's Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi. Pending the consideration of the above the morning hour expired and the special order, which was the consideration of bills from the Pension Committee, was taken up.

PENSIONS.

Mr. LANE (Ind.) called up the following bill: An Act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions. Be it conseted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, that Section 5 of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to grant pensions," approved July 14, 1864; and Section 3 of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions." approved March 3, 1865, be and the same are hereby repealed; and the following shall stand in lieu thereof: That from and after the passage of this act, all persons, by law entitled to a less pension, than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service, or in the line of their duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or who have lost both hands, or been permanently disabled as to render them interly helpiess, or so nearly so as to require the constant aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of \$25 per mosth; and all persons who, under like chromating and content person, shall be entitled to a pension of \$25 per mosth; and all persons who, under like chromating the constant and and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of \$25 per mosth; and all persons who, under like

shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been tonary an permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to materially interfere with the performance of manual labor, without wholly incanacitating them therefrom, shall be entitled to a pension of \$15 per month.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment or transfer of any right, claim or interest in any person which has been or may bereafter be granted shall be void and of no effect; and any person acting as attorney to rearive and receipt for money for and in behalf of any person entitled to a pension, shall, before receiving said money, take and subscribe an oath, to be filed with the Pension Agent, and by him to be transmitted, with the vonchers now required by law, to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, that be has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person; and any person who shall falsely take the said eath shall be gaility of perjury, and, on conviction, shall be liable to the pains and pensities of perjury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That any person who shall present, or cause to be presented, at any pension agency, any nower of attorney or other paper required as a voucher to drawing a pension, which paper shall bear a date subsequently to that on which it was actually signed or executed, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemenaor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by both, at the discretion of the Court before whom such conviction shall be had.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That the discretion of the Court before whom such conviction shall have the discretion of the Court before whom such conviction person is pending, and after the proof has been completed, leaving no widow and no minor child under 16 years of

Mr. VAN WINKLE also offered an amendment making an orphan brother under 16 years of age equally entitled with an orphan sister, to be considered to be dependent on deceased soldiers and officers. Which was adopted. The bill, as amended, was then passed.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Two hours were spent in the consideration of private pension bills.

At 34 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Grimes, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DONNELLY (Minn.) offered the following resolution, Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved. In view of the almost complete absence of woods and forests in the interior regions of the continent, and their paramount importance in the settlement and occupancy of the country, that the Committee on Public Lands be directed to inquire whether a system cannot be devised, whereby the planting of woods and forests may be encouraged in regions destitute of timber, by liberal donations of public lands in alternate sections to individuals or corporations, and the reservation of the adjoining sections by the Government, at an increased price, as in the case of railroad grants, the lands so granted, or a proportionate part thereof, to be planted with trees adapted to the climate and the need of the community.

Mr. Burlingh (Dakota) introduced a bill to provide for the better protection of the frontiers of the United States and the territories thereof; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

KIDNAPPING.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill, passed the 15th of February, to prevent and punish kidnapping; which was considered and passed. THE ROUSES'S POINT BRIDGE.

THE ROUSES'S POINT BRIDGE.

On motion of Mr. HUBURD (N. Y.), the Senate bill passed yesterday, recognizing as a lawful structure and post-road the railroad bridge across Lake Champlain at Rouses's Point, connecting the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad with the Vermont and Canada Railroad, was taken from the Speaker's table, and after an explanation by Mr. Hulburd and Mr. Alley, was read three those and reased

planation by Mr. Hulburd and Mr. Alley, was read three times and passed.

PROPOSED REFORM SCHOOL.

The House then proceeded to the regular business in the morning hour, to the call of Committees for reports of a private character, under which the bill reported last Friday by Mr. Baldwin, to establish in the District of Columbia a Reform School, came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Baldwin (Mich.) addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill.

Mr. PLANTS (Ohio) represented that the bill came in conflict with the Guardian Society of the District, which was in operation three or four years, and which had expended some \$10,000 or \$12,000. He had understood Mr. Baldwin to say that the bill was reported with the consent of and agreement of the Guardian Society; but he understeed that it was only some dissatisfied persons, formerly connected with that Society, who favored the bill.

Mr. Baldwin explained that the Committee had had consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the officers of the Guardian Society, and that they approved the measure.

Mr. Wilker (Ohio) stated that there had been quarrels

consultation with the Secretary, and that they approved the measure.

Mr. Wilker (Ohio) stated that there had been quarrels in the management of the Guardian Society, and that it was deemed better that youthful criminals should be consigned to a public rather than a private institution.

After some further discussion, the bill was read the third time and pessed.

MARYLAND AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WILKER, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported back a bill to amend the thirty-fourth section of the Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland of 1776, so far as it applied to the District of Columbia. He explained that that section prohibited the making of gifts or devises to any religious society or corporation, and that a gentleman who desired to make such a gift to a church in Washington was advised by his counsel that he could not do so.

The bill was read three times and passed.

NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Mr. INGERSOL. (II.) from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill, passed April 3, to incorporate the National State Deposit Company of Washington. He exhained the object of the company to be the erection of a fire-proof building, in which bonds, money, jewels, plate and other valuables might be deposited for safe keeping.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) objected that the bill created a bank of depesit, and allowed the Company to do a banking busi-

ness.

Mr. Ingersoll, to obviate that objection, moved an amendment, that the Company shall not receive money on deposit, or pay interest on deposits.

Mr. Sloan (Wisconsin) called attention to the fact that there was nothing in the bill to limit the operations of the Company to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Ingersoll expressed his readiness to have it amended in that respect also.

Mr. Welker stated the Company would be under the terms of the bill, a cigantic pamphy would be under the terms of the bill.

terms of the bill, a gigantic pawnbroking establishment.
Mr. Ingersoll. protested that there was nothing of a
pawnbroking character in the bill.
Mr. HOOFER (Mass.) desired to know whether there was

cers of the Government from depositing public fands with
the Company.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that there was not any more than
there was in reference to the Merchants' National Bank.
He moved the previous question.
The House refused to second the previous question, and,
on motion of Mr. RANDALL (Pa.), referred the bill to the
Committee on Banking and Currency.

STREET GRADING.

Mr. INGERSOL. from the same Committee, reported a
bill appropriating \$15,000 to grade East Capitol-st., Washington City, and to establish Liucoln Square.
The bill was read three times and passed.

SKWERAGE.

SEWERAGE.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the same Committee, reported back he Senate bill to incorporate the District of Columbia

Canal and Sewerage Company.
Mr. Francis Thomas (Marriana, tella present them) bill, rose to a point of order and tried to consume in stating it the two minutes left of the morning hour.
The Spraker interrupted him and decided that the bill was a private measure.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over until next Friday.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) called up the resolution reported sometime since from the Committee on Elections declaring Mr. Delano entitled to his seat, as Representative from the Thirteenth District of Ohio.

The resolution was without debate adopted.
Mr. Dawes then reported a resolution to pay Mr. Follett, the contestant of Mr. Delano's seat, \$1,500 in full for his expenses and loss of time, which was also without debate adopted.

EQUALIZING BOUNTIES.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union, and said he would ask action on it next week.

The bill is as follows:

The bill is as follows:

SECHON I. That instead of any grant of land or other bounty, there shall be allowed and paid to each and every soldier, sailor and marine, who faithfully served as such in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, and who has been or who may bereafter be hohorably discharged from such service, the sum of eight and one-third dollars per month, or at the rate of one hundred dollars per year, as heroinafter novided, for all the time during which such soldier, sailor or marine actually so served between the 12th day of April, 1861, and the —— day of April, 1865, and in the case of any such soldier, sailor or marine discharged from the service on account of wounds received in battle, or while eggaged in the lipe of his dutles, the said allowance shall be computed and paid up to the end of the term of service for which his enlistment was made, and in the service, or before the end of his term of enlistment, if discharged on account of being wounded as before provided, the allowance and payment shall be made to his widow, or, if there be no widow, then to the minor children of the deceased.

Sec. 2. That in computing and ascertaining the bounty to

than two years nerry preceding the enlistment of the man, and the children born of any marriage so proved shall be deemed and taken to be the children of the soldier or sailor party. Mr. VAN WINKLE offered as an additional section an amendment prohibiting the sale, mortagage, transfer or assignment of any pension or the seizure under attachment of any pension or the seizure under attachment of any money in transitu to a pensioner. It was adopted.

Mr. VAN WINKLE also offered an amendment prohibiting a charge of more than 25 cents for making out semi-annual pension papers, or more than 35 cents for making out the affidavit provided for in this bill. Which was adopted.

Mr. VAN WINKLE also offered an amendment making an orphan brother under 1d years of age equally entitled with an orphan sister, to be considered to be dependent on decased soldiers and officers. Which was adopted.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday

rine.

SEC. 8.—That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any soldier, sailor or marine, or of his proper representatives under the provisions of this Act shall be made, unless the application be filed within two years from the passage of this Act.

THE TAX BILL.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, the paragraph before the Committee being that relating to the manufacture of tobacco, sunif and cigars.

An amendment, offered by Mr. STRVENS (Pa.), to exempt journeymen cigar-makers and apprentices who work for others from the provision requiring every person who makes cigars to keep an accurate account, in book, of all the cigars made by him, and to deliver a copy of it monthly to the Assistant Assessor, was, after considerable discussion, adopted.

the cigars made by him, and to deliver a copy of it monthly to the Assistant Assessor, was, after considerable discussion, adopted.

The limit of five days for having cigars packed and inspected was, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, extended to fitteen days.

The proceeds of forfeiture are to be distributed between the United States, the informer, and the Collector making the seizure, as provided by law.

Mr. WILSON [lows) offered an amendment to the ninety-third section of the present law, exempting from tax all manufactured articles except refined petroleum, refined coal oil, gold and silver, spirituous and malt liquors, manufactured tobacco and cigars—produced by the labor of any person or his family, where the product does not exceed the rate of \$1,000 per annum; between \$1,000 and \$3,000, the tax to be levied only on the excess over the \$1,000; and when the manufactures are made for others, the employers are to pay the tax.

The amendment gave rise to considerable debate, Mr. Morrill, (Vt.) opposing the latter part of it, and Messrs. Wilson (Iowa), Sloan, Allison, and Harding (Ill.), sustaining it. The amendment was finally adopted.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, and after much discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Stevens, Morrill, Le Blond, Welker, Griswold, Dodge, Conkling, Davis, Lawrence (Ohio), and Spalding, the following words were struck out of the bill, "and all gas companies are hereby authorized to add the tax imposed by law to the price per thousand cubic feet on gas sold,"

The paragraph in reference to coffee was struck out, and one substituted for it, imposing on coffee, reast or

authorized to add the tax imposed by law to the price per thousand cubic feet on gas sold,"

The paragraph in reference to coffee was struck out, and one substituted for it, imposing on coffee, reast or ground, upon ground spices and dry mustard, and upon adulterations of them, a tax of one cent per pound, without exemption of produce under \$1,000.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) moved an amendment requiring all free passes on steam-railroads to have a ten-cent stamp annexed; on six months' free passes, \$2.50, and on twelve months' free passes, \$5. He said this would reach a new source of revenue and realize a large amount, as he understood that the Pennsylvania railroads alone issued during the year 4,000 passes.

Mr. Morrill suggested that the proposition might be a proper one, but that the part of the bill under consideration was not the suitable place for it.

On that suggestion the amendment was withdrawn temporarily.

Mr. Myres (Pa.)

On that suggestion the amendment was status at car porarily.

Mr. MYERS (Pa.) moved an amendment imposing a tax of five per cent on photographs, &c., instead of the present system of attaching stamps.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the amendment, and, after discussion, the amendment was withdrawn.

A paragraph was added imposing a tax of five per cent ad valorem on gun cotton.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) moved to amend by exempting reapers, mowers and threshing-machines from the tax of three per cent, in order to have them placed upon the free list.

After much discussion the amendment was adopted.

After much discussion the amendment was appeared.

Mr. Woodbaings moved the same amendment in reference to scales, which was rejected.

Mr. Washburn (Mass.) moved the same amendment in reference to brooms and wooden wares. Without action upon it, the Committee, after disposing of nine pages of the bill, rose. of the bill, rose.

THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. CHANLER presented a petition of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and others of the City of New-York, against a tax of five cents a pound on cotton. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Mr. WARD (N. Y.) presented the petition of numerous ditients of Bath, N. Y., in favor of increasing the tariff on

Mr. O Neml. (Pa.) presented the memorial of the officers of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, asking for an appropriation of \$5,000 per annum, to be expended in the publication and circulation of the monthly periodical called The Practical Entomologist.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIZE MONEY.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the House resolution of the 9th of April, on the subject of prize money. Laid on the table.

KOONTZ VS. COFFEOTH.

Also papers in the contested election case of Keonia gainst Coffroth, which was referred to the Committee on elections.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Schenck (Ohio), opposed by Mr. Morrill, it was ordered that the proceedings to-morrow shall be confined to general delaste, as if in the Committee of Whole, on the President's Annual Message.

The House then, at 41 o'clock, adjourned.

The Financial Embarrassment of Maximilian-Economy in the Imperial Palace-The New

Commander of the Foreign Legion forms are taking place ,and His Majesty, while largely reducing the number of servants at the palace, has sold all his horses save ten. One of the physicians of the palace

his horses save ten. One of the physicians of the palace has also been dismissed; finally, the civil list has been reduced two-thirds—that is to say, the Intendant of the civil list will only receive \$500,000 for the personal expenses of the Emperor and his house, and the remainder will serve to pay the claims of the family of Iurbide. The Emperor also takes on his account the sum of \$661,845, the expense incurred for the construction of the Palace of Mexico and of the Alexaar of Chapultepec.

Gen. Neigre has taken command of the Foreign Legion, which will be composed of six battalions, the Austrian corps (of four battalions), and the Belgian corps (of two battalions), all united under the same administration, and forming, from March I, the nucleus of the foreign army of 21,000 men, who are, according to the treaty of Minanar, to remain in Mexico as a standing army after the departure of the French expeditionary corps.

It is the French Treasury which at present pays the Austrian and Belgian troops.

People expect with great impatience the promulgation of the budget and of the new financial measures which have been announced for a long time, and which, it is expected, are to save the country from that uneasiness which ruins it, but so profound a secret surrounds the work of the Committee that the plan devised by M. Langlais is not definitely known. It is hoped, in the meanwhile, that this postponement arises only from the desire to receive dispatches from Gen. Almoute and of the ex-Chief of bix Cabinet Eloin, both of which have started on a financial mission.

FRIGHTFUL BAILROAD DISASTER IN

TENNESSEE.

It is reported that about 10 o'clock this morning, while a construction train, with a number of hands on board, was passing over the railroad bridge at Clarksville, Tenn., 100 feet high, one of the spans gave way, precipitating the cars into the water. Seven lives, it is said, were lost. The wires are interrupted, and no forther particulars of the disaster are allowable at present.

THE CASE OF BAPHAEL SEMMES,

He is Porbidden to Exercise Judicial Punctions while Unpardoned. MOBILE, Friday, May 18, 1866.
The Evening News publishes the following order:

The Evening News publishes the following order:

Headquarters Department of Alarama, May 17, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from the President of the United States, it is hereby directed that Raphael Semmes be not permitted to hold or exercise the function of Judge of the Probate Court of Mobile County, or any other civil or political office of trust, while he remains unpardoned by the President. By order of Brevet Major Gen. Class R. Woods, A. Ramsay Meninger, A. A. General.

Judge Bond will perform the duties of the office FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Weel Sale—Brisk Whaling Season.
San Francisco, Thursday, May 12, 180
Six hundred boxes of Grant's candles sold to-day

23c. lb;
The Wheat market is nuchanged; sales of 2,100 sacks of prime, at \$1.70 \$\psi\$ bushel.
The San Francisco Rennery quotes circle A crushed Sugar at 15c. \$\psi\$ lb.
Mining shares are generally weak; Ophir, \$420; Insare generally weak: Ophir, \$420; Im-Mining shares are generally weak: Opin, \$4.9; Imperial, \$130; Empire Mill, \$175; Yellow Jacket, \$770; Belcher, \$38; Chollar, \$347.

Legal tenders, 78c.

Legal tenders, 78c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 18, 1866.

A dispatch yesterday states that an extensive coal mine had been discovered at Sooke, near Victoria, V. I.

At Fert Whipple on the 19th, the Moqui Indian warriors arrived and surrendered their arms.

General markets continue dull. The new crops of grain, wool and wine, of a tine quality, are coming to market in

wool and wine, of a line quality, are coming to market in great abundance.

Arrived, bark Brignardallo, Mezzini, Genoa; steamed Moses Taylor, Blethen, San Juan.

Thirty-five hundred pounds of Sonoma wool sold to-day at 20 c. Strictly prime Wheat, \$1.75 per 100 fb.

Mining shares are weak; Ophir, \$422; Alpha, \$140; Yellow Jacket, \$740; Chollar-Potosi, \$337; Crown Point, \$1,200. Legal Tenders, 78.

A Honoluth letter of April 21 states that a large number of whalers had touched at the ports of the Sandwich Islands, and that a brisk whaling season next Fall is an-ticipated.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Marine Intelligence - Stormy Weather.

Marine Intelligence — Stormy Weather.

Forthers Monner Thursday, May 17, 1866.

The bark Oscoola, 60 days from Liverpool for Baltimore, arrived within the Capes yesterday. Her mate died on the passage and was buried here. The brig Yazoe, 50 days from Liverpool for Baltimore with a cargo of salt, also passed the Capes yesterday. Both vessels proceeded up the Bay.

Weather extremely stormy to-day.

Weather extremely stormy to-day.

The French 74 gan frigate Dumbarton passed up the bay yesterday afternoon, bound for Annapolis, Md.

Forthers Monner, Thursday, May 18, 1866.

The steamer Kalorams, from Charleston for Baltimore, put in here to-day under stress of weather. She reports stormy weather outside.

It rained hard here yesterday, and the storm continued to-day from the North.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assem bly-R. L. Stanton Chosen Moderator-The New School-Prof. Hopkins of New-York

Elected Moderator.

St. Louis, Mc., Thursday, May 17, 1866.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterians met in Dr. Nichol's Church, on the corner of Fifth and Walnut-sts., this morning. Dr. Lowry of New-York preached the opening sermon.

The candidates, representing different patties, were nominated for Moderator with the following result: R. L. Stanton, 158; P. D. Guriey, 75, and R. Wilson, IS, Number of Commissioners present, 259.

The General Assembly of the New School Presbyterians also met in Dr. Nelson's Church, on the corner of Fourteenth-st. and Lucas-place, this morning. The opening sermon was preached by Dr. Shaw of Rochester, New-York.

Prof. Hopkins of Auburn, New-York, was chosen

Prof. Hopkins of Auburn, New-York, was cho Moderator.
Two hundred and one Commissioners were present. Delegation from Mobile Visiting St. Louis

Sr. Louis, Thursday, May 17, 1866.

The President and directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and Major E. Withers of Mobile, and a delegation of gentlemen representing the commercial interests of that city arrived yesterday, and are the guests of the members of the Merchants' Exchange of this city.

Removal of the Postmaster at Caire-Military Prisoners En Route. The removal of Col. Sloo, the Radical Postmaster of the city, is announced. Col. Graham is named as his successor.

cessor.

Twenty-six military prisoners from Little Rock, Ark, passed here to-day en route to the penitentiary in Columbus, Ohio. A large fire at Goldsborough, tast night, destroyed briek block of four buildings, including the offices of The Daily News and the National Express Company.

Mississippi Sceamer Sgak-Total Lees.

Came. Friday, May 18, 1866.

The steamer Memphis sunk at Island No. 76, on the Mississippi River, on the night of the 16th, and is a total loss. She is insured in Cincinnati for \$31.00).